GUSTILIN, S.A.; SAYENKO, F.I. (Bogodukhov, Khar'kovskoy oblasti, Lugovaya ul.d.5); TUR, Z.A.

Abstracts. Ortop., travm. i protez. 26 no.3:66 Mr '65.

(MIRA 18:7)

1. Iz khirurgicheskogo otdeleniya (zav. - Z.A.Tur) TSentral'noy bot'nitsy (glavnyy vrach - S.A.Gustilin) Bogodukhovskogo rayona. Khar'kovskoy oblasti.

GUSTIN, Bozidar, ing.

Organization of work in machine industry. Masinogradnja
1 no.1:9-11 F '58.

GUSTIN, J.

Ten years of the Litostroj Factory.   P. 113

STROJNISKI VESTNIK.   (Fakulteta za elektrotehniko in stronjnistvo Universe v
Ljubljani, Institut za turbostroje v Ljubljani, Drustvo strojnih inzenirjev in
tehnikov IR Slovenije in Strojna industrija Slovenije) Ljubljana, Yugoslavia
Vol. 3, no. 4/5, Sept. 1957.

Monthly List of East European Accession (EEAI) LC Vol. 8, no. 6, June 1959.

Uncl.

DOC TECH SCI

GUSTIN, K.M., DOCENT

Dissertation: "Elements of the Theory of Stretching in Application to Devices for High Racking."

1 December 49
    Moscow Textile Inst.

SO Vecheryaya Moskva
Sum 71

GUSTIN, K.M., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Device for increased drawing. Tekst.prom. 16 no.11:23-25 N '56.
(MLRA 9:12)

(Spinning machinery)

GUSTIUC, L.; PALADE, L.; GHEORGHIU, F.

Winter wheat production on eroded soils with different slopes
on terraced land. Studii biol agr Iasi 14 no.1:143-149 '63.

Gustiuc, L.; Chirita, C.

Soils of the Danube River delta, and their evolution. p. 241.

HIDROBIOLCGIA. (Academia Republicii Populare Romine. Comisie de midrologie, hidrobiologie si Ihitologie) Burcuresti, Rumania. Vol. 1, 1958.

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, no. 8, Aug. 1959

Uncl.

CHIRITA, C.; GUSTIUC, L.; FLOREA, N.

Pedological excursions in the regions of Banat and Crisana. II.
Studii agr Timisoara 9 no.1/2:27-38 Ja-Je '62.

1. Membru corespondent al Academiei R.P.R. (for Chirita).

S/035/62/000/012/046/064
A001/A101

AUTHORS: Gustkiewicz, Jerzy, Trutwin, Waclaw

TITLE: On some methods of measuring deformations of ground surface

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Astronomiya i Geodeziya, no. 12, 1962, 13, abstract 12G95 ("Przegl. gorn.", 1961, v. 17, no. 5, 271 - 277, Polish)

TEXT: The authors describe methods of conducting measurements of ground surface deformations arosen due to underground mining works. Drawbacks of the common geodetic methods are noted and tensometric methods are proposed; the latter make it possible to conduct continuous observations of ground surface deformations, as well as those of surface buildings and constructions. The authors describe diagrams of mechanical and electrical tensometers, of a resistance tensometer with thermal compensation of the measuring circuit and element being measured, and of a string tensometer with vibrating string. Their suitability for measurements of deformations of ground surface, surface buildings and constructions is specified.
                                                    D. Yakubovich
[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 1/1

GUSTKIEWICZ, Jerzy

Soil tensiometry and its application to problems of mining
damages. Archiw gorn 7 no.4:363-377 '62.

GUSTKIEWICZ, J.

Deformation ellipse of a terrain caused by mining extraction.
Bul Ac Pol tech 11 no.3:137-142 '63.

1. Zaklad Hydromechaniki, Akademia Gorniczo-Hutnicza, Krakow.
Presented by J.Litwiniszyn.

GUSTOMESOV, V.A. (Leningrad).

Demonstration of the operation of internal combustion engines. Fig.V

shkole 7 no.1:84-87 '47.

(MIRA 6:11)

(Gas and oil engines)

Gustomesov, V. A.   :5-1957-7-9055D

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 7,
p 32 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Gustomesov, V. A.

TITLE: Upper Jurassic Belemnites of the Russian Platform
(Verkhneyurskiye belemnity Russkoy platformy) Author's
abstract of his dissertation for the degree of Candidate
of Geological and Mineralogical Sciences, presented to the
MGU (Moscow State University), Moscow, 1956

ABSTRACT: The story of the study of Upper Jurassic Belemnites and the
morphology and terminology of belemnite skeletons is
reported briefly; the method of investigation is explained;
and the stratigraphic distribution of 48 species, belonging
to 5 genera, is shown. There is a description of the new
genus Spanioteuthis (genotype S. okschovi sp. nov.). The
genus Cylindroteuthis is subdivided into three new

Card 1/3

15-1957-7-9055D

Upper Jurassic Belemnites of the Russian Platform (Cont.)

subgenera--Cylindroteuthis, Lagonibelus, and Holcobeloides, which also comes from Holcobelus Stolley. The genus Pachyteuthis is also subdivided into three new subspecies--Pacyteuthis, Simobelus, and Microbelus, which apparently also comes from Homoloteuthis. Four zones are differentiated in the distribution of belemnites: the northern polar islands; the Timan (Cylindroteuthis and Pachyteuthis predominant, "Khibolity" [?] absent); a central belt (same genera numerous, "Khibolity" few); and a southern belt, consisting of the Bryansk and Stalingrad regions, the Donets basin ("Khibolity" predominant, other genera rare), the Crimea, and the Caucasus ("Khibolity" predominant Cylindroteuthis and Pachyteuthis absent). Belemnites with an elongated rostrum compressed from the sides were good swimmers, but those having a rostrum depressed from below and a broad sulcus were less agile. They lived in various marine zones. The rostrum compensated for the uplifting force of the phragmocone but was not used for digging. Numerous traces of injuries to the rostrum, such as scars and scratches, sustained while the

Card 2/3

15-1957-7-9055D

Upper Jurassic Belemnites of the Russian Platform (Cont.)

animal was alive, attest to the variety of the belemnites'
enemies, which included ichthyosaurs and sharks. The study of
internal structures and the ontogenic changes in size, examined
in longitudinal and transverse sections, permitted the
determination of genetic relations among the species studied
and the identification of 15 new species and one genus.

V. V. Drushchits

ASSOCIATION: MGU (Moscow State University)

Card 3/3

GUSTOMESOV, V.A.

Ecology of upper Jurassic belemnites of the Russian Platform.
Biul.MOIP.Otd.geol. 31 no.3:113-114 My-Je '56. (MLRA 9:12)
       (Russian Platform--Belemnites)

AUTHOR: Gustomesov, V.A.   SOV/5-58-4-33/43

TITLE: New Upper Jurassic Belemnites of the Russian Plateau
               (Novyye verkhneyurskiye belemnity Russkoy platformy)

PERIODICAL: Byulleten' Moskovskogo obshchestva ispytateley prirody,
               Otdel geologicheskiy, 1958, Nr 4, pp 158-159 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This is a summary of a report given by the author at a con-
               ference of the Moscow Society of Naturalists on 15 April 1958.
               Studying Upper Jurassic belemnites of the Russian plateau,
               scientists have discovered various new varieties. The author
               lists a number of different types of belemnites with short
               descriptions of each.

               1. Geology   2. Fossil mollusca

Card 1/1

GUSTOMESOV, V.A.

Ecology of upper Jurassic belemnites; climatic zonation in the propagation, life habitat, mass intravival injuries. Trudy MGRI 37:190-204 '61.   (MIRA 15:1)

(Belemnites)

GUSTOMESOV, V.A.

Significance of lateral furrows of rostrum for belemnite taxonomy.
Paleont.zhur. no.1:31-40 '62.   (MIRA 15:3)

1. Moskovskiy geologorazvedochnyy institut imeni Ordzhonikidze.
                    (Belemnites--Classification)

MIKHAYLOV, N.P.; GUSTOMESOV, V.A.; PEYVE, A.V., glavnyy red.; MENNER,
        V.V., otv. red.; KUZNETSOVA, K.I., red.; TIMOFEYEV, P.P., red.

[Boreal Late Jurassic Cephalopoda.] Boreal'nye pozdneiurskie·
golovonogie. Moskva, Nauka, 1964. 220 p. (Akademiia nauk
SSSR. Geologicheskii institut. Trudy, no.107).

                                        (MIRA 17:10)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Peyve).

Ꮹ𝓾𝓼𝓉ℴ𝓋, Ꭺ. Ꭺ.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION   SOV/4896

Moskovskiy dom nauchno-tekhnicheskoy propagandy imeni
F. E. Dzerzhinskogo

Avtomaticheskiye rotornyye linii - sredstvo kompleksnoy avtomatizatsii
proizvodstva. (Rotary-Transfer-Machine Lines - Means of Full
Automation of Production) Moscow, Mashgiz, 1960. 221 p. 10,000
copies printed.

Ed.: I. M. Koshkin; Ed. of Publishing House: I. Vasil'yeva; Tech.
Ed.: G. V. Smirnova; Managing Ed. for Literature on Metalworking
and Machine-Tool Making: V. I. Mitin, Engineer.

PURPOSE: The book is intended for technical personnel in the machin-
ery industry.

COVERAGE: This collection of articles explains the principles of full
automation based on the use of rotary transfer machines in various
industries. The rotary operational transfer machines used for basic
processing are discussed, and also the special power equipment and
accessories for these machines and (Production) lines. No personalities are
mentioned. There are no references.

Koshkin, I. M.   Basic Problems in the Full Automation of
Product Manufacture   3

Medvedev, I. A.   Installation and Working Principle of
Rotors for Inspection Operations   62

Machkov, Yu. A.   Rotors for Regular and "Hermetic" Coating   76

Mayorov, P. Ye.   Dosage of Loose and Liquid Materials in
Rotary Transfer Machine Lines   85

Grinberg, I. I.   Rotors for Assembling and Packing   94

Gustov, A. A.   Rotors for Transfer and Feeding   108

PART II.   SPECIAL POWER EQUIPMENT AND DEVICES FOR ROTARY
TRANSFER MACHINE LINES

Andreyev, A. G.   Mechanical Rotors   119

Rumelevskiy, V. V.   Hydraulic Drives for Rotors   133

Bolyayev, A. M.   Electric Devices for Rotors (Used) for
Inspection Gaging Operations   148

Fedotov, N. A.   High-Frequency Electric Equipment for
Rotors (Used) for Heat Treatment   162

Zagranichnov, V. M.   Equipment for Rotors (Used) for
Thermochemical Processing   177

PART III.   SPECIAL ROTARY TRANSFER MACHINE LINES

Semenov, V. M.   Automated Multiproduct Rotary Transfer
Machine Line for Manufacturing of Plastic Articles   185

Chagin, V. P.   Assembly Line for 38 mm Pitch Roller
chains for Combines   196

Sokolov, V. S.   Automatic Rotary-Transfer Machine Line for
the Manufacture of Welding Electrodes   209

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress (TJ1189.M6)

Card 4/4   VK/dwp/ns
4/29/61

GUSTOV, A.A.

The LVV-1 automatic transfer machine line. Biul.tekh.-ekon.-
inform.Gos.nauch.-issl.inst.nauch.i tekh.inform. 16 no.7:21-24
'63.   (MIRA 16:8)

(Machine tools) (Automation)

GUSTOV, A.A.

Transfer -machine line for manufacturing hexahedral nuts.
Biul. tekh.- ekon. inform. Gos. nauch.-issl. inst. nauch.
i tekh. inform. 17 no.3:33-35 '64. (MIRA 17:9)

GUSTOV, B.A., inzh.

Mechanical method of determining the grain-size distribution of loose materials. Energ. stroi. no.20:95-97 '61.   (MIRA 15:1)

1. Stalingradgidrostroy.
(Soils--Analysis)

GUSTOV,F.I.

Shortcomings in the Voronezh road machinery station. Avt.
dor 18 no.3:31-32 My-Je '55.   (MLRA 8:9)
                  (Voronezh--Road machinery)

L0737

S/120/62/000/004/002/047
E032/E514

AUTHORS: Strel'tsov, N.S., Fedotov, G.M., Rozhdestvenskiy,B.V.,
             Gustov, G.K., Gamulina, V.Ye., Nifontov, Yu.L.,
             Indyukov, N.N., Bezgachev, Ye.A. and Kuryshev, V.S.

TITLE: The construction of the electromagnet for the 7 GeV
             proton synchrotron

PERIODICAL: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, no.4, 1962, 15-19

TEXT: A description is given (including sectional drawings)
of the electromagnet. The electromagnet incorporates four types
of magnetic sections, namely: 1) bending sections for radial
focusing (total number 42), 2) bending sections for radial
defocusing (total number 53), 3) bending sections for radial
defocusing, located at points of beam extraction (total number 3),
and 4) quadrupole lenses with zero field on the orbit (total
number 14).   The magnetic circuits of all the sections are
assembled from insulated steel sheets (the chemical composition of
the steel is similar to Э2 (E2) steel).   The hyperbolic pole faces
were made on a special milling machine and have a curvature of
2780 cm in the horizontal plane.   The system used to retain the

Card 1/3

The construction of the ...   S/120/62/000/004/002/047
                                     E032/E514

steel sheets in position was such that the deformation of the
hyperbolic face was $\pm(0.1-0.15)$mm after two days and ±0.03 mm
after two months. The design of the neutral pole faces of the
bending magnets was such that their deformation and the electro-
dynamic stresses did not exceed 0.05 mm. The main winding
consists of 48 turns connected in series and arranged in ten
sections. The winding is made of rectangular copper piping
which was manufactured by the Leningrad factory "Krasnyy
Vyborzhets". In addition to the main winding, there are three
compensating coils which are used to correct the magnetic field.
Water cooling is used and the insulation is sufficient to
withstand 2 kV. The extracting magnets, which are used to
extract the beam into the experimental area, consist of a main
coil (8 turns; copper piping) and two compensating coils (8 turns
each; copper piping). Finally, the quadrupole lenses carry an
18 turn main winding and an 18 turn auxiliary winding, both in
the form of copper piping. In order to facilitate the positioning
of all the electromagnets, each of them carried special markers
which were used to relate their position to the appropriate points

Card 2/3

The construction of the ...

S/120/62/000/004/002/047
E032/E514

on the basic geodesic grid.   Special mechanisms were used to adjust the magnets. They can be adjusted by ± 2 cm in the vertical plane to an accuracy of 0.001 cm and by ± 8.5 cm in the radial direction to an accuracy of 0.002 cm. The former adjustment is made with the aid of special wedges and the latter by a screw-driven mechanism.   The azimuthal adjustment is made by simple wedge devices and can be achieved to an accuracy of ± 0.05 cm. There are 6 figures.

ASSOCIATIONS: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut elektro-fizicheskoy apparatury GKAE (Scientific Research Institute of Electrophysical Apparatus GKAE) and Institut teoreticheskoy i eksperimental'noy fiziki GKAE (Institute of Theoretical and Experimental Physics GKAE)

SUBMITTED: April 6, 1962

Card 3/3

L 13221-65   EWP(1)/EWG(k)/EWT(m)/EPA(sp)-2/EPA(w)-2/EEC(t)/T/EEC(b)-2/EWA(m)-2
Pz-6/Po-4/Pab-10/Pi-4   IJP(c)/SSD(b)/ASD(p)-3/BSD/ASDC(b)/RAEM(a)/ESD(gs)/ESD(t)
DM/AT
ACCESSION NR: AP4047415   S/0089/64/017/004/0287/0294

AUTHORS: Gashev, M. A.; Gustov, G. K.; D'yachenko, K. K.; Komar,
Ye. G.; Malyshev, I. F.; Monoszon, N. A.; Popkovich, A. V.;
Ratnikov, B. K.; Rozhdestvenskiy, B. V.; Rumyantsev, N. N.; Saksa-
ganskiy, G. L.; Spevakova, F. M.; Stolov, A. M.; Strel'tsov, N. S.;
Yavno, A. Kh.

TITLE: Main technical characteristics of the "Tokamak-3" experi-
mental thermonuclear installation

SOURCE: Atomnaya energiya, v. 17, no. 4, 1964, 287-294

TOPIC TAGS: thermonuclear pinch, thermonuclear fusion, plasma re-
search, plasma pinch/ Tokomak-3

ABSTRACT: The "Tokamak-3" is intended for the investigation of a
toroidal quasi-stationary discharge in the strong longitudinal mag-
netic field. The toroidal discharge is produced in the vacuum cham-

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L 13221-65
ACCESSION NR: AP4047415

ber by a vortical electric field, and acts as an equivalent secondary
turn of a pulse transformer. The produced plasma pinch is stabilized
with a longitudinal magnetic field of a toroidal solenoid, inside
which the vacuum chamber is located. The magnetic core of the pulse
transformer carries the primary vortical-field winding, the demag-
netization winding, and the winding for induction heating. The set-
up is fed from special power systems. The electromagnetic system,
the power supply, and the vacuum system are described in some detail.
The longitudinal field intensity reaches 40 kG. The vortical field
values are 250 and 50 V per turn with pulse durations 10 and 50 mil-
liseconds, and with programming of the waveform such as to maintain
a constant current in the plasma pinch. The power supply delivers a
peak power of 77,000 kW, maximum 7000 A, no-load voltage 11 kV, and
stored energy 180 million Joules. The vortical field is fed from
four capacitor banks rated 1000 µF at 20 kV, 11,000 µF at 10 kV,
78,000 µF at 5 kV, and 30,000 µF at 5 kV. The capacitor-bank para-
meters can be varied over a wide range. The vacuum in the liner does

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L 13221-65
ACCESSION NR: AP4047415

not exceed 1--2×10^{-7} mm Hg during the interval between gas admis-
sion, with the pressure in the outside chamber being 1--2×10^{-6}
mm Hg. Orig. art. has: 8 figures.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 23Nov63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: NP, ME   NR REF SOV: 000   OTHER: 000

Card 3/3

L 43088-65   EWT(m)/ EPA(w)-2/EWA(m)-2   Pab-10/Pt-7   IJP(c)   JT/GS
                                          S/0000/64/000/000/0197/0201

ACCESSION NR: AT5007918

AUTHOR: Vladimirskiy, V. V.; Gol'din, L. L.; Koshkarov, D. G.; Tarasov, Ye. K.; Yakovlev, B. N.; Gustov, G. K.; Komar, Ye. G.; Kulikov, V. V.; Malyshev, I. F.; Monoszon, N. A.; Popkovich, A. V.; Stolov, A. M.; Strel'tsov, N. S.; Titov, V. A.; Vodop'yanov, F. A.; Kuz'min, A. A.; Kuz'min, V. F.; Hints, A. L.; Rubchinskiy, S. M.; Uvarov, V. A.; Zhadanov, V. H.; Filaretov, S. G.; Shiryayev, F. Z.

TITLE: 60-70 Gev Proton Synchrotron

SOURCE: International Conference on High Energy Accelerators. Dubna, 1963. Trudy. Moscow, Atomizdat, 1964, 197-201

TOPIC TAGS: high energy accelerator, synchrotron

ABSTRACT: A 60-70 Gov proton synchrotron with strong focusing is being constructed not far from Serpukhov, as has been reported earlier (e.g. "Research Institute for Electro-Physical Equipment, Leningrad," in Proceedings of the International Conference on High Energy Accelerators and Instrumentation (CERN, 1959), p. 373). The present report describes parameter changes and improvements in precision structural characteristics of the accelerator, and the present state of construction in mid-1963. The parameters of the magnet are presented in a table. A small change in the original plans permitted an increase in the length of a part of the free
Card 1/4

L 43038-65

sections, some of which are utilized for input and exit of beams. The super-period design is described. The lengthened sections were obtained as a consequence of shortening the focusing and defocusing blocks by 112 cm. The focusing properties of the magnetic channel were diminished consequently, but very little; and the limiting energy was lowered by 2-3 Gev. The construction of the magnet is described. Each of the magnetic blocks is divided lengthwise into 5 sub-blocks which are enveloped by the common winding. These sub-blocks consist of laminar two-millimeter silicon steel. These steel sheets were stamped out without subsequent mechanical working, and were subjected to sorting and intermixing in order to smooth out their magnetic characteristics. The sub-blocks are constricted by lateral welded plates without adhesion. Provision was made for windings on the poles in order to correct for pole nonlinearity and for variations in the drop reading. These windings make it possible to introduce artificial quadratic (square) nonlinearity that changes the dependence of the frequency of transverse oscillations during a pulse. In order to correct for straying of the residual field, provision has been made for windings on the yoke in series with the main winding. The sub-blocks must undergo calibration on a magnet stand in order to make correcting systems more precise and to determine the most convenient disposition of the sub-blocks along the ring. The winding of the electromagnet is made of aluminum busbars with hollow cores for cooling water. The length of the busbar is so selected that there would be no

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ACCESSION NR: AT5007918

welded joints inside the coils. The winding consists of 4 sections, two of which are disposed on the upper pole and two on the lower. The most important characteristics of the electromagnet and power supply system are described in a table. Also described are the vacuum chamber and accelerating field (obtained by 53 paired resonators with ferrite rings, which operate at the 30-th harmonic of revolution and give accelerating potential of 350 kilovolts). The ring tunnel and the general arrangement of the accelerator are shown in figures and described. The building for the injector and portions of the ring tunnel from the injector to the experimental room have been completed in the main and are ready for installation of equipment. This room, in the form of a single-aisle building without internal supports, permits one to work on beams brought into the inner and outer sides. A 90-meter arch covers this room, whose overall length is 150 meters. Provisions have been made for a second experimental room at the southwest part of the ring. Orig. has 4 figures, 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Institute teoreticheskoy i eksperimental'noy fiziki GKAE SSSR (Institute of Theoretical and Experimental Physics, GKAE SSSR), (2) Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut elektrofizicheskoy apparatury imeni D. V. Yefremova GKAE SSSR (Scientific Research Institute of Electrophysical Apparatus, GKAE SSSR).

Card 3/4

L 43038-65

ACCESSION NR: AT5007918

(3) Radiotekhnicheskiy institute AN SSSR (Radio Engineering Institute, Academy of Sciences SSSR). (4) Gosudarstvennyy proyektnyy institut GKAE SSSR (State Planning Institute, GKAE SSSR).

SUBMITTED: 26May64

NO REF SOV: 002

ENCL: 00

OTHER: 001

SUB CODE: EE, MP

Card 4/4

GASHEV, M.A.; GUROV, G.K.; D'YACHENKO, K.K.: KOMAR, Ye.G.; MALYSHEV,
I.F.; MONOSZON, N.A.; POPKOVICH, A.V.; RATNIKOV, B.K.; ROZHDESTVENSKIY,
B.V.; RUMYANTSEV, N.N.; SAKSAGANSKIY, G.L.; SPEVAKOVA, F.M.; STOLOV,
A.M.; STREL'TSOV, N.S.; YAVNO, A.Kh.

Principal mechanical characteristics of the experimental thermo-
nuclear plant "Tokamak-3." Atom. energ. 17 no.4:287-294 O '64.
(MIRA 17:10)

EWT(m)   IJP(c)

ACC NR: AT6031768

AUTHOR: Arkhangel'skiy, F. K.; Ginzburg, Ye. L.; Gustov, G. K.; Kosyakin, M. M.;
Urodkov, V. M.

SOURCE CODE: UR/3092/66/000/004/0174/0181

ORG: none

TITLE: Certain technological features in the mass production of diaphragm-type wave-
guides for traveling wave electron linear accelerators

SOURCE: Moscow. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut elektrofizicheskoy apparatury.
Elektrofizicheskaya apparatura, no. 4, 1966, 174-181

TOPIC TAGS: traveling wave, waveguide, linear accelerator

ABSTRACT: A mass production technique is described for diaphragm-type waveguides used
in traveling wave linear accelerators. The process involves the following operations:
the stamping of cup billets, annealing, machining, and electrochemical polishing of
cups, soldering of subsections made up of individual cups, and the soldering of sec-
tions from subsections. The waveguide consisting of the cups and the terminal match-
ing section are made of deoxidized copper with a specific electric conductivity of not
less than $5.80 \cdot 10^7$ mho/m. The cup billets are obtained by hot stamping from round rol-
led metal. The machining of stamped billets consists of four stages: coarse cutting,
annealing, preliminary fine cutting and final machining. Difficulties were encounter-

Card 1/2

Card 2/2

Gustov, L, D.

AID P - 2912

Subject   : USSR/Electricity

Card 1/1   Pub. 26 - 9/32

Authors   : Gustov, L. D. and V. M. Zhuk, Engs.

Title   : Feeding mechanism the switchgear

Periodical   : Elek.sta., 7, 32-34, Jl 1955

Abstract   : The authors discuss difficulties with solenoids for
                110 and 220 kv oil circuit breakers at substations.
                Some suggestions on improving the operations are
                made. Two tables showing data on the storage
                battery SK-8 for the circuit breakers MKP-110M and
                the SK-18 for the MKP-220 are given. Three diagrams,
                1 Russian reference, 1953.

Institution : None

Submitted   : No date

GUSTOV, L.D., inzh. (Sverdlovsk); LEVIN, M.I., inzh. (Sverdlovsk):
MARINOV, A.M., inzh.(Sverdlovsk); MYZIN, L.M., inzh. (Sverdlovsk);
PETROKOV, A.P., inzh. (Sverdlovsk)

Sverdlovsk's 500 kv. substation.   Elektrichestvo no.7:61-65
Jl '60.   (MIRA 13:8)
          (Sverdlovsk—Electric substations)

GUSTOV, St., prof.; STOICHEVA, V.

On the formation and properties of the glass synthesized from syenite in the system $SiO_2-Al_2O_3-CaO-MgO-K_2O$. Godishnik khim tekh 7 no.1/2:119-136 '60 [publ. '61].

1. Chlen na Redaktsionnata kolegiia "Godishnik Khimikotekh-nologicheskiia institut" (for Gutsov).

GUSTOV, V., inzh.

Design of snow-protection forest belts. Avt.dor. 25 no.11:23
N '62.
(MIRA 15:12)
(Roadside improvement)

L 07336-67   EWT(m)/EWP(v)/EWP(j)   IJP(c)   WW/GG/GD/RM

ACC NR: AT6034058   SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0337/0340

AUTHOR: Voyutskiy, S. S.; Gol'danskiy, V. I.; Gul', V. Ye.; Gustov, V. V.; Yegorov, Ye. V.; Rayevskiy, V. G.

ORG: Institute of Chemical Physics, AN SSSR (Institut khimicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR); Moscow Technological Institute of the Meat and Dairy Industry (Moskovskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut myasnoy i molochnoy promyshlennosti); Moscow Institute of Fine Chemical Technology im. M. V. Lomonosov (Moskovskiy institut tonkoy khimicheskoy tekhnologii)

TITLE: Effect of radiation on the adhesion of certain polymers

SOURCE: Simpozium po radiatsionnoy khimii polimerov. Moscow, 1964. Radiatsionnaya khimiya polimerov (Radiation chemistry of polymers); doklady simpoziuma. Moscow, Izd-vo Nauka, 1966, 337-340

TOPIC TAGS: adhesion, elastomer, polyethylene, cellophane, polycapro-lactam, glass, irradiation, finishing

ABSTRACT: A study has been made of the effect of radiation on the adhesion of certain elastomers or polyethylene to such substrates as cellophane, polycaprolactam films or glass. The specimens were prepared and irradiated with fast electrons with integral doses of up to 10^8 rad. It was shown that the adhesion attains a maximum at a given dose and

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ATD PRES-

Card 2/2

L 34041-66   EWT(l)/EWP(m)/EWT(m)/EWP(j)   IJP(c)   WW/RM

AUTHOR: Barkalov, I.M.; Gol'danskiy, V.I. (Corresponding member AN SSSR);
Gustov, V.V.; Dremin, A.N.; Mikhaylov, A.M.; Tal'roze, V.L.; Yampol'skiy, P.A.

ORG: Institute of Chemical Physics, Academy of Sciences, SSSR (Institut khimicheskoy
fiziki Akademii nauk SSSR)

TITLE: Shock wave vulcanization of rubbers

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 167, no. 5, 1966, 1077-1078

TOPIC TAGS: vulcanization, rubber, shock wave

ABSTRACT: Continuing the study of polymerization in shock waves, the authors investigated
the possibility of vulcanizing rubbers by use of a shock wave. Samples of NK, SKB,
"yuropren"-1500, SKS-30A, SKD, and polyisobutylene rubbers were subjected to shock waves
with amplitudes from 30,000 to 100,000 atm. The percentage of the gel fraction and the
molecular weight of the network were determined in each sample. No cross-linking could
be detected in polyisobutylene (a rubber having no double bonds in the macromolecule);
only a certain degree of degradation took place. The shock-wave-induced cross-linking
reaction in SKB rubber has a definite threshold character, the threshold pressure being
about 35,000 atm. The gel fraction appears above this pressure, and at 80,000 atm an
almost completely cross-linked vulcanization is obtained. A partial calcination is observed
above 100,000 atm. The vulcanization phenomena observed occur at the instant the shock

UDC: 541.12.034.2

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L 34041-66

ACC NR: AP6012921

wave passes through the rubber, i.e., in a time of the order of 10^{-5} sec. Thus, in SKB rubber (MW 80,000 — 200,000) at a pressure of 50,000 atm in the shock wave, over 10^{19} cross-links are formed per gram in 10^{-5} sec. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 1 table.

SUB CODE: 11,07 / SUBM DATE: 16Nov65 / ORIG REF: 003 / OTH REF: 001

Card 2/2

GUSTOV, V. F.

Dissertation: "The Process of Crystallization and Volatilisation of Impurities of the Air in the Regenerators of Air-Separating Equipment." Cand Tech Sci, Inst of Chemical Machine Building, Moscow, 1953. (Referativnyy Zhurnal--Khimiya, Moscow, No 4, Feb 54)

SO: SUM 243, 19 Oct 1954

Gustov, V. F.

Crystallization and sublimation of impurities from air in air-separation regenerative heatexchangers. V. F. Gustov. Trudy, Vsesoyuz. Nauch.-Issledovatel. Inst. Kislorod. Mashinostroen. 1956, No. 1, 3-21.—From classical equations of state for CO_2 and H_2O vapor, from heat capacity equations, and from the Newtonian cooling law, develops equations for the reduction of the partial pressures of CO_2 and H_2O inside air-separation equipment. V. F. E.

TUMANOV, A. I.; GUSTOV, V. F.

"Investigation of the heat exchange in the regenerators of an air-fractionating plant by means of the heat-electric analogy."

report submitted for 2nd All-Union Conf on Heat & Mass Transfer, Minsk, 4-12 May 1964.

All-Union Sci Res Inst of Oxygen Engineering.

36930

S/081/62/000/007/017/033
B156/B101

/1 1105

AUTHOR: Gustov, V. F.

TITLE: Effects of certain factors on crystallization and
               sublimation of impurities in the air in regenerators
               of air-fractionating apparatus

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 7, 1962, 399,
               abstract 7K114 (Tr. Vses. n.-i. in-ta kislorodn.
               mashinostr., no. 2, 1959, 64-82)

TEXT: The conditions during the prolonged operation of regenerators (Rg)
in air-fractionating apparatus containing discs made of corrugated aluminum
strip have been investigated. The experiments were carried out on a
bench allowing the ratio ε between the direct and the return flow of air
to be varied over a wide range. Two types of strip, 34 and 20 mm high,
were used. The accumulation of CO_2 crystals on the checkerwork, and
the distribution of the heat input up the height of the Rg, were

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Effects of certain factors on ...   S/081/62/000/007/017/033
                                                      B156/B101

investigated at rates of air flow between 350 and 490 nm^3/hr, and at
values of ε between 1.0 and 1.025. At $\varepsilon = 1.025$, the usual value in
the Rg of oxygen plants, the heat input is almost the same up the
checkerwork. At a ratio of direct to return flow pressures of
4.5-5.0, with the Rg operating for long periods and with a checkerwork
of 34 mm height, the heat input in the freezing zone must not exceed
8-9 kcal/mg per cycle, and may increase by 20-25% if the height of the
checkerwork is reduced to 20 mm. Anti-freezing calculations for Rg
must consist in selecting temperature conditions and checkerwork
dimensions with which the specific heat input in the freezing zone does
not exceed the values indicated above. [Abstracter's note: Complete
translation.]

Card 2/2

TUMANOV, A.I., inzh.; GUSTOV, V.F., kand. tekhn. nauk

Electric model of a regenerator. Trudy VNIIKIMASH no.9:
151-162 '65.   (MIRA 18:6)

GUSTOV, Z. (g.Nikolayev)

Chemical cleaning of metals. Okhr.truda i sots.strakh. 3 no.3:
69-70 Mr '60.   (MIRA 13:7)
(Metals--Finishing)

TUN'E . , izh.; GUSTOV, V.F., kand. tekhn. nauk

Heat exchange in the regenerators of air separation units
(studied on an electric model). Trudy VNIIKIMASH no.10:
69-73 '65.   (MIRA 18:9)

VINOKUROV, V.I.; GUSTOV, Yu.A.

Distortion of the correlation function of a random signal
during its passage through an amplifier with a nonlinear
characteristic. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; prib. 8 no.3:17-22 '65.
(MIRA 18:11)

1. Leningradskiy elektrotekhnicheskiy institut imeni Ul'yanova
(Lenina). Rekomendovana kafedroy teoreticheskikh osnov
radiotekhniki.

Gustova, L. V.

USSR/Physical Chemistry. Some Questions Concerning Subatomic Structure   B-2
        of Matter.

Abs Jour: Referat. Zhurnal Khimiya, No 2, 1958, 3477.

Author : Ya. P. Grigor'yev, L.V. Gustova, A.V. Zolotavin, B. Kratsik,
          T.V. Poleshchuk, O.V. Chubinskiy.

Inst   : Leningrad University.
Title   : On As^{76} Emission.

Orig Pub: Vestn. Leningr. un-ta, 1957, No 10, 37-39

Abstract: β and γ-emissions of As^{76} with $T_{\frac{1}{2}}$ = 26.75 hours are studied.
          The β-spectrum was studied with a β-spectrometer with double
          focussing. The γ-emission of As^{76} was measured with a magnetic
          spectrometer for measuring the hard γ-emission by recoil elec-
          trons. 5 β-lines and 6 γ-lines were revealed, their E is
          as follows: 350 $\pm$ 30, 880 + 100, 1760 + 40, 2410 + 30, 2960 +
          20 kev and 1.21 $\pm$ 0.02, 1.43 $\pm$ 0.03, 1.77 $\pm$ 0.04, 2.10 $\pm$ 0.03,
          2.42 $\pm$ 0.04 Mev correspondingly.

Card   : 1/1   -1-

GUSTOVA, L.V.

48-7-16/21

AUTHORS: Peker, L.K., Gustova, L.V., Chubinskiy, O.V.

TITLE: The Rotation Levels of Mg^{24} (Rotatsionnyye urovni Mg^{24})

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akad. Nauk SSSR, Ser. Fiz., 1957, Vol. 21, Nr 7, pp. 1013 - 1016 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: It was the aim of the authors to check the conclusion of the generalized model according to which the conditions leading to the ellipsoidal equilibrium form of the nucleus are not only realized in the domain of the heavy nuclei ($150 \leqslant A \leqslant 190$ and $A \geqslant 222$), but also in the domain of the light nuclei, especially near A = 24. It is the purpose of this paper to clear up the type of the higher excited levels of the nucleus of Mg^{24} (E > 4,12 MeV). Figure 1 and the table show the experimental values on the state of the nucleus of Mg^{24} up to the exciter energy of 9 MeV. The data on the excited states of Mg^{24} were obtained as a result of the investigation of the β-decay of two isobaric nuclei and various nuclear reactions. A detailed report is given on the level $\sim$ 8,4 MeV, where various assumptions are made. Figure 2 shows and explains the scheme of the nuclear level of Mg^{24}. The interpretation of the high excited

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The Rotation Levels of Mg^{24}

        levels of Mg^{24} as rotating levels agrees with the conclusion of the model according to which the nucleus of Mg^{24} possesses an axial-symmetric form of equilibrium. There are 1 table, 2 figures and 21 references, 2 of which are Slavic.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2

Custova, L. V.

AUTHORS: Custova, L. V., Dzhelepov, B. S., Yermolov, P. F., Chubinskiy, O. V.

TITLE: Hard γ-Radiation From Na^{24} (Zhestkoye γ-izlucheniye Na^{24})

ABSTRACT: As an introduction it is referred to already known investigation results (Refs 1 - 15). In this paper the γ-radiation from Na^{24} in the range of energies above 3 MeV with the application of a γ-hodoscope was investigated. Methods of measurement and experimental equipment were used according to data from references 16 and 17. The basic results from Soviet research data from the years 1955 and 1956. In the chapter: The description of experiments it is stated that here a series of experiments was conducted with various sources and with varying magnetic fields. The preparations NaCl and Na$_2$CO$_3$ served as sources, being irradiated with slow neutrons. The experiments were divided into two groups. 1) The γ-radiation of Na^{24} was subjected to a thorough investigation with respect to its energetical composition at from 3 : 5.6 MeV. The

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Hard γ-Radiation From Na[24]

magnetic field was selected in such a way, that the intensity line at $h\nu$ = 2,75 MeV could not be recorded by the apparatus. The measurements were conducted at H = 1360, 1500 and 1675 with a cylindrical counter and at H = 1520 Oe with a rect-angular counter. The results from the first group: a) The line $h\nu$ = 3,85 $\pm$ 0,04 MeV was established in the γ-spectrum of Na[24]. b) The upper limit of the relative intensities of the γ-transitions are compiled in the given table. In the chapter: Evaluation of results: the special characteristics of the β-decay are given, which, in an indirect way sub-stantiates the hypothesis by J. Newton on the possibility of a β-decay of Na[24] on the level 5,22 MeV of Mg[24] with a sub-sequent emission of quanta ($h\nu$ = 3,85 MeV). The final con-clusions lead to the assumption that the intensity of the soft β-spectrum with a limit energy of $\sim$ 300 keV is the same as the intensity of the γ-transition, that is to say,

4.10^{-2} % because the other γ-transitions from the level 5,22 MeV cannot be observed here. Therefore the value lg ft = 6,9 was assumed for the soft βtransition. This re-sutl is given here to represent a permitted β-transition, which is somewhat slowed down by a K-prohibition. The pro-bable value for K = 2 (Ref 21) at the level 5,22 MeV of

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Hard γ-Radiation From Na^{24}

Mg^{24}. From this the probable values of the spins 3, 4 and 5 were taken. If I = 4 or 5 the γ-transition from the level 5,22 must pass through the level 4,12 MeV (4^+). Because, however, γ-rays (hν = 1,10 MeV) are unknown, it was assumed here that I = 3 is in accordance with the considerations by Newton. There are 5 figures, 1 table, and 21 references, 5 of which are Soviet.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

1. Sodium-Gamma radiation

Card 3/3

21(8)
AUTHORS: Gustova, L. V.,   Timofeyeva, L. P., Chubinskiy, O. V.

TITLE: The Hard γ-Radiation of Ag^{110*} (Zhestkoye γ-izlucheniye Ag^{110*})

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, 1958, Vol 35, Nr 5, pp 1317-1318 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: According to B. S. Dzhelepov and I. A. Yaritsyna (Ref 1) γ-rays with an energy of 1.67-2.26 MeV are emitted in the β-decay of Ag^{110*} (T~250 days). The authors of this paper investigated the γ-radiation of Ag^{110*} with an energy of more than 1.6 MeV by means of a γ-hodoscope. The method and the measuring apparatus have already been described in earlier papers (Refs 2, 3). Neutron-activated silver chips, which were enclosed in a glass ampoule, were used as a radiation source. Measurements were carried out at magnetic field strengths of H = 700; 730; 760; 810; 865 Oe. The measured energies and intensities of the observed γ-lines are given in a table. A diagram shows the shape of the γ-spectrum of Ag^{110*} after elimination of the background for H = 760 Oe. Decomposition of the spectrum into its components was carried out by taking

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The Hard γ-Radiation of Ag^{110*} SOV/56-35-5-34/56

the dependence on hν and H of the shape of the line due to
the apparatus into account. In connection with decomposition
also the share of external and internal bremsstrahlung was
taken into account. The spectral range of 2.05-2.30 MeV could
not be divided into its components because of the comparative-
ly grave statistical measuring errors ($\sim \pm 50$). The results
of such a decomposition are given in a table. The measurements
discussed permit approximate estimation of the intensity of
the γ-lines observed. The (provisional) results obtained con-
cerning the hard γ-radiation of Ag^{110*} were submitted at
the 7. annual Congress on Nuclear Spectroscopy. The authors
thank V. A. Krutov for valuable advice and M. D. Novosil'tseva
who placed the aforementioned radiation source at their dis-
posal to be used for the work described. There are 2 figures,
1 table, and 4 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (Leningrad State
University)

SUBMITTED: August 16, 1958
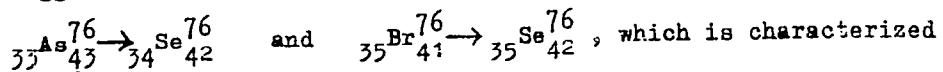
Card 2/2

USCOMM -DC-61008

21(8)
AUTHORS: Gustova, L. V., Chubinskiy, O. V.   SOV/56-35-6-8/44

TITLE: The Hard γ-Radiation of As^{76} (Zhestkoye γ-izlucheniye As^{76})
        The As^{76} Decay Scheme (Skhema raspada As^{76})

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, 1958, Vol 35,
             Nr 6, pp 1369-1379 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In their introduction the authors shortly mention the investiga-
tions of the β^-- and γ-spectra of As^{76} (Refs 1-13) and show (Fig 1)
the $As^{76} \to Se^{76}$ decay scheme according to references 11 and 13. The
present paper is intended to find out 1) whether there exists a
γ-line with $h\nu = 1.76$ Mev and 2) whether a γ-transition with an
energy > 2.1 Mev exists. The experimental method employed for this
purpose as well as the devices have already been described (Refs 14,
15). A cellulose target of 150μ thickness is used; the device was
filled with a helium (87 %)-methane (13 %) mixture under 300 torr;
the energy interval breadth of the spectrum, which was recorded
by the instrument, was proportional to the applied magnetic field
(from 1 Mev at H = 500 Oe to 2 Mev at 1000 Oe).First, work was
Card 1/3   carried out with two As_2O_3-preparations (H = 1050 Oe, Fig 2), after

which pure arsenic was used as a source (Working out of the method, separation, and purification: M. K. Nikitin). The source consisted of 0.72 g pure arsenic in a quartz ampoule (47 mm long, 7 mm thick) and had a primary activity of ~750 mC. Work was carried out at the following H-values: 970; 900; 810; 713; 630; 607; 550 Oe. γ-lines with the energies 2.65 ± 0.04; 2.42 ± 0.05; 2.08 ± 0.03; 1.76 ± 0.04; 1.43 ± 0.05; and 1.21 ± 0.04 Mev were found. The intensities corresponding to these lines were determined as follows: 4.6, 5.7, 100, 37, ~54, ~500. Table 1 compares the lines found by a number of authors and the intensity conditions with the results obtained by the authors of the present paper. Figure 8 shows the decay scheme suggested by the authors:

$$_{33}\text{As}^{76}_{43} \rightarrow {}_{34}\text{Se}^{76}_{42} \quad \text{and} \quad {}_{35}\text{Br}^{76}_{41} \rightarrow {}_{35}\text{Se}^{76}_{42} \text{ , which is characterized}$$

by a large number of details and is also discussed in detail. It is suggested that the following excited levels exist in the Se^{76} nucleus: 0.56 Mev (2$^+$); 1.21 Mev (2$^+$); 1.76 Mev (1;2$^+$); 2.07 Mev (1;2$^+$); 2.42 Mev (2;3$^+$); 2.64 Mev (3$^+$). Also the existence of the levels 1.02 Mev (0;4$^+$) and 1.26 Mev (0;4$^+$) is possible (see figure 8).

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The Hard γ-Radiation of As^{76}, The As^{76} Decay Scheme   SOV/56-35-6-8/44

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet
(Leningrad State University)

SUBMITTED: June 17, 1958

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S/056/60/039/006/020/063
B006/B056

AUTHORS: Artamonova, K. P., Gustova, L. V., Podkopayev, Yu. N.,
            Chubinskiy, O. V.

TITLE: The γ-Spectrum of Na^{24} in the Energy Range of 2.5 - 5.5 Mev

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, 1960,
            Vol. 39, No. 6(12), pp. 1593 - 1595

TEXT: The γ-hodoscope of the NIFI LGU (Scientific Research Institute of
Physics of Leningrad State University) was used to examine the hard
γ-spectrum of Na^{24}. The gamma source was a Na$_2$CO$_3$ preparation with a
primary activity of 3.4 curies. Five measurement series were produced and
examined at different magnetic field strengths (see Table). Beside the
known line with 3.850 Mev, a line with (4.230$\pm$0.050) Mev was found. The
relative intensity of these two was determined from the series I-III as
1 : 0.018, where the error is 35 - 40%. Also the relative intensities of
the γ-transitions hν = 2.75, 3.85, and 4.24 Mev were determined by com-
paring the line areas of the 3.85-Mev line and the 4.24-Mev line with the

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The γ-Spectrum of Na^{24} in the Energy Range   S/056/60/039/006/020/063
of 2.5 - 5.5 Mev   B006/B056

2.75-Mev line. $I_{3.85}/I_{2.75} = (9\pm2)\cdot10^{-4}$ and $I_{4.24}/I_{2.75} = (1.5\pm0.5)\cdot10^{-5}$ V

was found. If one assumes that the intensity of transition $h\nu = 2.75$ Mev
is equal to one quantum per decay, the intensities of the 3.85- and
4.24-Mev transitions will be $9\cdot10^{-4}$ and $1.5\cdot10^{-5}$ quanta per decay. For the
upper limit of the intensity of the γ-transition $h\nu \approx 5.22$ Mev, which is
possible according to the Na^{24} decay scheme, a value of $2\cdot10^{-7}$ quanta per
decay is estimated. A 4.12-Mev γ-transition could not be found. For the
β-transitions with the limiting energies 0.29 and 1.27 Mev, the reduced
half-lives were estimated: $\log ft = 6.6$ and 10.7, respectively. The
authors thank B. A. Yemel'yanov for his help and N. D. Novosil'tseva
for placing the source at their disposal. There are 1 figure, 1 table,
and 5 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (Leningrad
            State University)

SUBMITTED: July 15, 1960

Card 2/2

P

S/056/63/044/001/018/067
B108/B180

24.6600

AUTHORS: Gustova, L. V., Nemilov, Yu. A., Pobedonostsev, L. A.

TITLE: Polarization of 6.5-Mev deuterons on their elastic scattering from Ti, Fe, and Ni

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, v. 44, no. 1, 1963, 100 - 102

TEXT: Double scattering experiments were made with 6.5-Mev deuterons. The primary scattering was through an angle of 55°. The secondary target was adjusted after the primary scattering by means of a photographic film; its angle could be varied from $27 - 75^\circ$. Both targets were made of the same material (2 mg/cm^2 of Ti, Fe, or Ni). The angular asymmetry of scattering was expressed by the quantities $\varepsilon_1 = \dfrac{I(0^\circ) - I(180^\circ)}{I(90^\circ) + I(270^\circ)}$ and $\varepsilon_2 = \dfrac{I(0^\circ) + I(180^\circ)}{I(90^\circ) + I(270^\circ)} - 1$. The asymmetry of scattering was practically the same for all three elements, from which it is concluded that it is only the average properties of all the nucleons in the nucleus which are important in the polarization phenomena involving 6.5-Mev deuterons.

Card 1/2

GUSTOWSKA, Irena

Activity of some enzymes in the blood serum in typhoid fever. Pol.
tyg. lek. 17 no.36:1418-1422 3 S '62.

1. Z I Kliniki Chorob zakaznych Akademii Medycznej w Warszawie;
kierownik Kliniki: doc. dr med. K. Rachon.
    (TYPHOID)   (ENZYME TESTS)   (BLOOD CHEMICAL ANALYSIS)

GUSTOWSKI, Aleksander (Bydgoszcz, ul. M. Curie-Sklcdowskiej 9, Szpital Wojewodzki)

Clinical characteristics of the premenstrual tension syndrome. Gin. polska 29 no.4:413-420 July-Aug 58.

1. Z Przychodni Endokrynologicznej dla kobiet w Warszawie Kierownik: doc. dr med. J. Teter.
      (PREMENSTRUAL TENSION, manifest.
            clin. characteristics (Pol))

GUSTOWSKI, Aleksander; KONKIIA, Henryk

Underdevelopment of the genital system and beasts in amenorrhea
related to hormonal factors. Gin.polska 30 no.3:327-334 My-Je
'59.

1. Z Poradni Endokrynologicznej dla Kobiet w Warszawie Kierownik:
doc. dr med. J. Teter.
(HYPOGONADISM)
(AMENORRHEA.)

GUSTOWSKI, Aleksander; STACHOWSKI, Ludwik

Acromegaly associated with primary amenorrhea and large uterine
myoma. Gin.polska 30 no.3:335-340 My-Je '59.

1. Z Oddzialu Ginekologicznego Wojewodzkiego Szpitala Ogolnego
z Instytutu Doskonalenia i Specjalizacji Kadr Lekarskich w
Bydgoszczy Kierownik: dr med. J. Monsiorski.
                    (ACROMEGALY compl)
                    (UTERUS neopl)
                    (LEIOMYOMA compl)
                    (AMENORRHEA compl)

GUSTOWSKI, Aleksander

Bio-typological studies in cases of premenstrual tension syndrome.
Gin.polska 31 no.6:617-624 N-D '60.

1. Z Poradni Endokrynologicznej w Warszawie Kierownik: doc. dr
med. J. Teter.

(SOMATOTYPES)   (MENSTRUATION DISORDERS)

MONSIORSKI, Jerzy; GUSTOWSKI, Aleksander

Pre-cancerous and cancerous conditions in cases of complete uterine prolapse. Gin.polska 31 no.6:651-659 N-D '60.

1. Z Zakladu Ginekologiczno-Polozniczego Studium Doskonalenia Lekarzy przy Miejskim Szpitalu Ogolnym w Bydgoszczy Kierownik Zakladu: dr med. J. Monsiorski Kierownik Oddzialu Studium Doskonalenia Lekarzy: prof. dr med. J. Malecki.

(UTERUS NEOPLASMS compl)
(UTERINE PROLAPSE compl)

GUSTOWSKI, Aleksander

Changes of the menstrual cycle following surgical operations and their relation to sexual underdevelopment. Ginek. Pol. 33 no.1:41-51 '62.

1. Z Poradni Endokrynologicznej w Warszawie Kierownik: doc. dr J. Teter.

(MENSTRUATION DISORDERS etiol)
(SURGERY OPERATIVE compl)
(GENITALIA FEMALE abnorm)

MONSIORSKI, Jerzy; GUSTOWSKI, Aleksander

Artificial vagina in a patient with isolated disorders in the development of secondary sex characteristics. Ginek. Pol. 33 no.1: 101-107 '62.

1. Z Zakladu Polozniczo-Ginekologicznego Studium Doskonalenia Lekarzy przy Szpitalu Miejskim Ogolnym Nr 1 w Bydgoszczy Kierownik Oddzialu SDL: prof. dr J. Malecki Kierownik Zakladu Polozn.-Ginek.: dr J. Monsiorski.

(VAGINA abnorm)

GUSTOWSKI, Aleksander

Frequency of cancerous complications in cases of cervical polypi. Ginek. pol. 34 no.2:255-259 '63.

1. Z Zakladu Polozniczo-Ginekologicznego Studium Doskonalenia Lekarzy przy Miejskim Szpitalu Ogolnym Nr 1 w Bydgoszczy Kierownik: dr med. J. Monsiorski Kierownik SDL: prof. dr med. J. Malecki.

(CERVIX NEOPLASMS)   (POLYPI)

RUSINOWA, Elzbieta; GUSTOWSKI, Aleksander

Vicarious and supplementary retinal hemorrhage in endocrine
ovarian functional disorders. Klin. oczna 35 no.3:467-472
'65.

1. Z Oddzialu Chorob Oczu Szpitala Ogolnego Nr 1 w Bydgoszczy
(Ordynator: doc. dr. med. E. Rusinowa).

WECEWICZ, Grazyna; SADOWSKI, Janusz; GUSTOWSKI, Andrzej; BOCZKOWSKI, Krzysztof

Primary amenorrhea related to tumor of the pituitary gland (Report of 4 cases). Endokr. Pol. 15 no.3:309-319 My-Je '64

1. I Klinika Poloznictwa i Chorob Kobiecych Akademii medycznej w Warszawie (Kierownik: prof. dr. T. Bulski); Oddzial Endokrynologiczny (Kierownik: doc. dr. J. Teter) oraz I Klinika Chorob Wewnetrznych Akademii Medycznej w Warszawie (Kierownik: prof. dr. A. Biernacki [deceased]).

URBANSKI, Tadeusz; SERAFINOWA, Barbara; GUSTOWSKI, Wlodzimierz;
VENULET, Jan; JAKIMOWSKA, Krystyna; JANOWIEC, Mieczyslaw

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tinoylhydrazone (T-428). Gruzlica 28 no.12:955-960 D '60.

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Kierownik: prof.dr T.Urbanski i z Zakladu Farmakologii Instytutu
Lekow, Kierownik: doc.dr J.Venulet.
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GUSTOWSKI, Wlodzimierz; LANGE, Jerzy

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1. Department of Organic Technology II, Institute of Technology, Warsaw.

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1. Zaklad Zwiazkow Naturalnych, Instytut Farmaceutyczny, Warszawa

GUSTOWSKI, Wlodzimierz; KROSZCZYNSKI, Wojciech

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1. Zaklad Zwiazkow Naturalnych, Instytut Farmaceutyczny, Warszawa

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1. Zaklad Zwiazkow Naturalnych, Instytut Farmaceutyczny, Warszawa

GUSTOWSKI, Wlodzimierz; URBANSKI, Tadeusz

Furan derivatives. Pt. 1. Rocz chemii 37 no.4:437-442 '63.

1. Institute of Organic Synthesis, Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw.

GUSTSON, P.P.

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geniculate body. Dokl. AN SSSR 150 no.4:945-948 Je '63.
(MIRA 16:6)

1. Institut vysshey nervnoy deyatel'nosti i neyrofiziologii
AN SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom I.S. Beritashvili.
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MESHCHERSKII, R.M.; GUSTSON, P.P.

Cortical modulation of primary responses in lateral geniculate
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1. Institute of Higher Nervous Activity and Neurophysiology,
Academy of Sciences USSR, Moscow.

GUBCHON, P. M.

Effect of the removal of the visual projection cortical zone on
the responses of the corpus geniculatum laterale in rabbits.
Zhur. vys. nerv. deiat. 14 no.3:520-526 My-Je '64.
(MIRA 17:11)

1. Institute of Higher Nervous Activity and Neurophysiology,
U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences, Moscow.

PESTA, M. I., Cand Bio Sci — (dis) "Metabolism of iodine in the cxes organism under conditions where it is insufficient in the feed and drinking water," Moscow, 1960, 16 pp (All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences i. V. I. Lenin, All-Union Sci-Res Institute of Animal Husbandry)

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    1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut zhivotnovodstva.
          (Iodine in the body) (Sheep--Physiology)

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Some oscillatory properties of a homogeneous linear differential equation of nth order (n 3). Chekhosl. mat zhurnal 14 no.1:27-38 '64.

1. Vysoka skola zemedelska, Brno, Cerna Pole, Zemedelska 5.

BUSLAYEV, Yu.A.;   NIKOLAYEV, N.S.;   GUSTYAKOVA, M.P.

Studying solutions in the system HF - SIO2 - H2O. Izv. Sib.
otd. AN SSSR no. 10:57-63 '60.   (MIRA 13:12)

1. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii imeni N.S.
Kurnakova AN SSSR.
          (Hydrogen fluoride)   (Silicon oxide)

BUSLAYEV, Yu.A.; GORBUNOVA, Yu.Ye.; GUSTYAKOVA, M.P.

Zirconium and hafnium oxo-fluorides. Izv. AN SSSR Otd.khim.nauk
no.2:195-201 F '62.   (MIRA 15:2)

1. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii im. N.S.Kurnakova
AN SSSR.
            (Zirconium fluoride)
            (Hafnium fluoride)

40139

S/078/62/007/007/011/013
B119/B101

AUTHORS: Nikolayev, N. S., Buslayev, Yu. A., Gustyakova, M. P.

TITLE: Study of the interaction in the system HF - ZrF$_4$ - H$_2$O at 25°C

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, v. 7, no. 7, 1962, 1685 - 1692

TEXT: The solubility isotherm of the system HF - ZrF$_4$ - H$_2$O at 25°C in
the HF concentration range between 0 and 70.49 % was studied. Using
ZrF$_4$·3H$_2$O as solid initial phase and following the method of investigation
described in an earlier paper by the two first-mentioned authors with
I. V. Tananayev (Zh. neorgan. khimii, 1, 274 (1956)). At 25°C, the system
shows the following solid phases: Zr$_4$O$_3$F$_{10}$·6H$_2$O at an HF concentration in
the liquid phase of 0.51 - 7.26 % by weight; ZrF$_4$·3H$_2$O at 8.50 - 29.28 %
HF; HZrF$_5$·4H$_2$O at 29.83 - 33.79 % HF; H$_2$ZrF$_6$·2H$_2$O at 33.79 - 70.49 % HF.
The compound HZrF$_5$·4H$_2$O was analyzed by x-ray diffraction, thermography,
and thermogravimetry. It shows endothermic effects at 60, 100, 125, 300,

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Study of the interaction in the ...

and 315°C explicable as follows: at 60°C one H_2O molecule is separated, at 100°C another and at 125°C a third in addition to an HF molecule, whereby the compound $ZrF_4 \cdot H_2O$ is formed which is converted to Zr_4OF_{14} at 300 - 315°C. The latter hydrolyzes by air moisture and $ZrOF_2$ is the final result. The dissociation of the acids $HZrF_5$ and H_2ZrF_6 was studied with the anion exchanger AH-2ϕ (AN-2f) using a method already described by the authors (Izv. Sibirsk.otd. AN SSSR, no. 10, 57 (1960)). Cryoscopic and conductivity measurements were made also. $HZrF_5$ is a strong acid; it decomposes, however, at a concentration of 0.1 moles/liter corresponding to $H^+ + ZrF_5^- \rightleftharpoons HF + ZrF_4$. H_2ZrF_6 occurs in the equilibrium

$2H^+ + ZrF_6^{2-} \rightleftharpoons HF + H^+ + ZrF_5^-$. There are 6 figures and 3 tables. The most important English-language reference is: K. A. Kraus, G. E. Moor. J. Amer. Chem. Soc., 71, 3263 (1949).

SUBMITTED: September 28, 1961
Card 2/2

L 9974-65   EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EPR/EWP(b)   Pr-4/Ps-4   JD/JW/MLK

ACCESSION NR: AT4046216   S/0000/63/000/000/0093/0096   β

AUTHOR: Nikolayev, N. S. (Moscow); Buslayev, Yu. A. (Moscow); Gustyakova, M. P. (Moscow)

TITLE: The solubility of the fluoride salts of zirconium and hafnium in hydrofluoric acid

SOURCE: Yubileynaya konferentsiya po fiziko-khimicheskomu analizu. Novosibirsk, 1960. Fiziko-khimicheskiy analiz (Physicochemical analysis); trudy* konferentsii. Novosibirsk, izd-vo Sib. otd. AN SSSR, 1963; 93-96

TOPIC TAGS: zirconium fluoride, hafnium fluoride, fluorozirconate, fluorohafnate, zirconium solubility, hafnium solubility, zirconium hafnium separation

ABSTRACT: The authors determined the solubility of ammonium and potassium fluorozirconates in hydrofluoric acid, and established the coefficient of separation of zirconium and hafnium by means of the radioactive indicator Hf^{181}. The results of the investigation showed that the solubility of ammonium and potassium pentafluorozirconate is similar. At the beginning, the solubility of ammonium fluorozirconate increases sharply with HF concentration, but changes little at high concentrations of HF. Chemical analysis gave an empirical formula of NH_4ZrF_5 and $KZrF_5 \cdot H_2O$. In contrast to $(NH_4)_2ZrF_6$, the solubility of K_2ZrF_6 increases steadily with an increase in HF concentration. Pentafluorozirconates are more soluble in HF than hexa-
Card   1/2

L 9974-65
ACCESSION NR: AT4046216

fluorozirconates. The coefficient of separation is 1.49, which indicates that the solubility of K_2HfF_6 is 1.49 times as high as that of K_2ZrF_6. It was also established that during conversion of the hepta- and hexafluoro salts of zirconium and hafnium into the pentafluorosalts, the coefficient of separation of zirconium and hafnium increases. Orig. art. has: 2 tables, 2 figures and 3 formulas.

ASSOCIATION:. none

SUBMITTED: 10Sep63   ENCL: 00   SUB CODE: IC

NO REF SOV: 002   OTHER: 001

Card 2/2

BUSLAYEV, Yu.A.; GUSTYAKOVA, M.P.

Composition of crystal hydrates and some properties of vanadyl
fluoride. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser.khim. no.9:1533-1537 S '63.
(MIRA 16:9)

1. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii im. N.S.Kurnakova
AN SSSR.
(Vanadium fluoride crystals)

GUSLAYEV, Yu.A.; GOSTYAKOVA, L.P.

Solubility of ThF$_4$ in HF. Zhur. neorg. khim. 10 no.3:652-655
Mr '65.   (MIRA 18:7)

1. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii imeni N.S. Kurnakova
AN SSSR.

BUEGYETT, ... CHISTYAKOVA, M.P.

Constants of fluoberyllate formation. Zhur. neorg. khim. 10
no.?.1524-1526 Jl '65.   (MIRA 18:8)

1. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii imeni N.S.
Kurnakova AN SSSR.

L 8935-66   EWT(m)/EPF(n)-2/EWP(j)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(b)   IJP(c)   JD/WW/JW/JG/RM

ACC NR: AP5027212   SOURCE CODE: UR/0078/65/010/011/2577/2579

AUTHOR: Nikolayev, N. S.; Buslayev, Yu. A.; Gustyakova, M. P.

ORG: None

TITLE: The difference in solubility of complex fluorine salts of zirconium and hafnium

SOURCE: Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, v. 10, no. 11, 1965, 2577-2579

TOPIC TAGS: fluorine compound, zirconium compound, hafnium compound, solubility

ABSTRACT: Radioactive Hf^{181} in the form of hafnium dioxide was dissolved in hydrofluoric acid (40%), the excess acid was evaporated off, and zirconium tetrafluoride trihydrate, $ZrF_4 \cdot 3H_2O$, containing 0.05% HfO_2, was introduced into the solution obtained. The zirconium tetrafluoride was dissolved by heating, the solution was slowly evaporated until $ZrF_4 \cdot 3H_2O$ started to crystallize out, and was then placed in a desiccator under KOH. The $ZrF_4 \cdot 3H_2O$ crystals were filtered out and dried in air. The specific activity of the solid phase was then determined. Zirconium tetrafluoride trihydrate with a known specific activity (800-

Card 1/2   UDC: 546.831.4'161-386+546.832.4'161-386